THE MADISONIAN.

THOMAS ALLEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A year has clapsed since we first issued our Prospectus for the publication of the Madisonian. During this eventful period we have been engaged in a severe conflict, as interesting and important to the Republic, as any that has transpired since its organization. The cause, and our course, have attached to us many interests which will not permit us to retire as we contemulated.

zation. The cause, and our course, have attached to us many interests which will not permit us to retire as we contemplated.

A period has arrived, therefore, when it has become necessary, in justice to ourself and the public, to indicate our course for the future.

It is well remembered that the Madisonian was established in the conviction that the great character and interests of the country, as well as the success of the administration, required another organ at the seat of the National Government. Born in the Republican faith, and nurtured in Republican doctrines, we were desirous of seeing the leading principles of the party to which we were attached, preserved and carried out, not only in theory, but in practice. We pledged ourself to sustain the principles and doctrines of the Republican party, as delineated by Mr. Madison, and came here in good faith to support the present administration upon the principles which governed the party which elected Mr. Van Buren, and upon the pledges by which that election was secured. We have, throughout, strictly adhered to those principles. Had the Executive of this nation done the same; had he received in the spirit in which it was offered, the advice of his best friends, the continuance of this paper would not have been necessary, nor should we have beheld the distracted counsels by which he is governed, or have seen the disjointed and defeated narty by which he is surrounded.

ance of this paper would not have been necessary, nor should we have beheld the distracted counsels by which he is governed, or have seen the disjointed and defeated party by which he is surrounded.

No Chief Magistrate, since the days of Washington, ever came to that high station under more favorable auspices than Mr. Van Buren. A combination of circumstances, which seldom transpire, clearly indicated the way to the affections of the people, and gave him the power to have disarmed opposition by the very measures which would have established his popularity. But, ill-omened and evil counsels prevailed, and the hopes of that political millennium, which many Republicans cherished as the fulfilment of their creed were disappointed and postponed.

Whilst the Madisonan and its friends were endeavoring to restore the prosperity of the country. The Executive and his advisers were urging forward measures directly calculated to destroy it—to keep the country convulsed and prostrate—measures, subversive of the principles of Republican government, and tending to the establishment of an unmitigated despotism. Accompanied as they were by a war upon the credit system of the country, and an unusual spirit of intolerance, denunciation and proscription, justice could not have required nor honesty expected any support from consistent Republicans. In that spirit of independence and love of freedom which characterized the founders of our institutions, we resisted these nefarious attempts to depreciate and destroy them, with the best of our ability. The same spirit which prompted us to do this, finds no justification in supporting the men who made it necessary.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent made it necessary.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent act of this administration has been an open, unequivocal violation of every principle and profession upon which Mr. Van Buren was elevated to the Chief Magistracy by the people.

In his upholding the specie circular, which made discriminations unauthorized by law, and which had been twice condemned by Congress;

In his recommending the Sub-Treasuay scheme, contemplating a union of the purse and the sword, and the subversion of the entire practice of the government, and still persisting in it, notwithstanding it has been four times condemned by the Represen-

it has been four times condemned by the Represen-

it has been four times condemned by the Represen-tatives of the people;

In his recommendation of a Bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, applicable only to corporations, so that this government should possess an absolute control over all the State institutions, and be able to crush them all, at pleasure; and taking all jurisdic-tion over them from the hands of the State tribunals;
In his breaking faith with the State by received.

in his breaking faith with the State tribunals; In his breaking faith with the States, by recommending a repeal of the distribution law; In his repeated recommendations of the issue of Treasury notes, to supply the place of legal money, recurring thus to the exploded and ruinous practice of depreciated government paper money, for a circulating medium; thus exercising a power derived only from a loose construction of the Constitution, and remained by the best Republican authorities.

only from a loose construction of the Constitution, and repudiated by the best Republican authorities; In his attempt to establish a Treasury Bank with an irredeemable paper-money circulation; In his effort to overthrow the State Bank Deposite system, established by President Jackson, and take the public moneys into his actual custody and control.

In his attempt to divorce the government from the In his attempt to driving the people;
In his attempt to create a "multitude of new offices, and to send swarms of officers to harrass our

people, and cat out their substance;"
In his attempt to "take away our charters, abolish our most valuable laws, and alter, fundamentally, the powers of our governments:"

owers of our governments;"
In his display of sectional partiality;
In his cold indifference to the interests and wants
It the people during a period of extreme suffering;
In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and eventually, to crush the State banks, through the revenue power of the government, and embarrass the resumption of specie payments;

In permitting the patronage of his office to come nflict with the freedom of elections in conflict with the freedom of elections;
In his open contempt of the will of the people as
expressed through the ballot box;
In his attempt to cram obnoxious measures down
the throats of dissenting brethren by means unbecoming a magnanimous Chief Magistrate;
In his refusal to acquiesce in the decisions of the
maintity; and

majority; and
In the despotic attempt of his partisans in the U.
S. Senate, on the 2d July, inst. to seize the public treasure, by abolishing all law for its custody and safe keeping. He has abandoned the principles by which be came

into power, and consequently, the duty which they prescribed; and he has so obstinately persevered in his erroneous course as to preclude all reasonable

his erroneous course as to preclude all reasonable hope of his retracting it.

And finally, to this long catalogue of grievances, we may add, what may be considered a minor offence, but certainly a very obnoxious one, that contrary to all preconceived opinions of his character, Mr. Van Buren has rendered himself the most inaccessible, both to friends and adversaries, of all the Chief Magistrates that ever filled his station.

And from all these considerations, to what conclusion can the nation come, but that their Chief Magis-We need not say that we expected different things

of a public servant, bound by his sacred pledges, to regard the national will as the supreme law of the Republic. That blind infatuation which has heeded not this rule of the American people, must and ought to meet its reward and sink in indiscriminate

The financial policy of this Administration cannot be sustained upon any principle of necessity, expediency, utility, practical philosophy, or sound economy. Its plain object, the perpetuity of power, and its plain effect, the destruction of the banking system,

require, of course, too great a sacrifice from the American people to be, for a moment, tolerated. The great desideratum, a sound, uniform, and convenient currency, and a system that will equalize, as nearly as practicable, the domestic exchanges, is demanded by the practical properties. manded by the practical wants of the people, and, sooner or later, in one form or another, will be ob-tained by them. To accomplish this end, and to "preserve and regulate" the credit system of the ountry, which this administration has attempted to

impair, will be one of the great objects for which we feel constrained to continue our labors. No Administration of this Government can prosper, none deserve to succeed, that is not Cons Tive, both in theory and practice. Enlightened im-provements, and liberal practicable reforms may be permitted and encouraged in our system, but violent easures of destruction, and unrestrained extremes of innovation, should not be suffered with impunity by those who wish to preserve unimpaired the most free and perfect form of government, yet devised for

he enjoyment and protection of mankind. Political toleration should be as liberal and exten-ve as religious toleration, which is guaranteed by

Ultraism in whatever party or shape it may aprear, should be repudiated and sturdily opposed.

The science of Government should not be permitto degenerate among us in a vulgar pursuit of party advantages, nor the lofty ambition of real statesmen into a selfish and perpetual scramble for office. Let the example and the fate of this admitration be a monument and a warning through all

Our labors shall continue for the promotion of ound principles, and the general welfare of the counrather than the selfish ends of personal or party

The support of Republican principles, as delineated by the father of the constitution, would be in-

THE MADISONIAN.

VOL II.-NO. 17.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1838.

consistent with the support in any contingency of

consistent with the support in any contingency of a man whose whole course of measures has been but a continual violation of every sound tenet of Republicanism, and one continued crusade against popular rights and national interests.

At a proper time, the Madisonian will be prepared to sustain, for the highest offices in the government, such "honest and capable" candidates as public sentiment shall seem to indicate—such as shall seem best enleviated to concentrate the greatest Devocate. sentiment shall seem to indicate—such as shall seem best calculated to concentrate the greatest Democrate Republican support—to overthrow the measures which have, thus far, proved destructive to the best interests of the country, and at the same time to send into retirement the men who have attempted to force them upon a reluctant and a resisting people.—Above all, such as shall be most likely to preserve the Construction of the country to perpetuate its Union, and to transmit the public fiberties, unimpaired to posterity. We constantly remember the name we have assumed; and we shall be unworthy of it, whenever the preservation of the constitution ceas-

we have assumed; and we shall be unworthy of it, whenever the preservation of the constitution ceases to be our first and chief object.

We are not to be understood, in any view, as forsaking Democratic Republican principles. The merit of apostacy belongs to the Executive, and the friends, whose political fortunes he has involved. Those principles, in any event, we shall firmly adhere to, and consistently and ardently support.

In endeavoring to accomplish these great objects.

In endeavoring to accomplish these great objects, there will undoubtedly be found acting in concert, there will undoubtedly be found acting in concert, many who have heretofore differed on other matters. That they have honestly differed, should be a sufficient reason for not indulging in crimination and recrimination in relation to the past. Let former errors, on all sides, be overlooked or forgotten, as the only means by which one harmonious movement may be made to restore the Government to its ancient purity, and to redeem our republican institutions from the spirit of radicalism, which threatens to subvert them.

to subvert them.

That small patriotic band, that have dared to separate themselves from a party to serve their country, now occupy a position not less eminent than responsible. They hold the Balance of Political Power. Let it not tremble in their hands! And as they hold it for their country, so may the Balance of Eternal Justice be holden for them!

The Madisonian will continue to be published three times a week during the sittings of Congress, and twice a week during the recess, at \$5 per annum, payable, invariably, in advance.

A weekly edition is also published, at \$3 per annum, payable, invariable, at \$3 per annum.

num.
Tri-weekly, for the term of six months, \$3; and weekly, for six months, \$2.

No subscription will be received for any term short of six months.

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A neeral discount will be made to companies of two or more transmitting their subscriptions together.

Postmasters, and others authorized, acting as our agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper gratis for every five subscribers, or, at that rate per cent on subscriptions generally.

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Letters and communications intended for the es-tablishment will not be received unless the postage

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HÆMORRHOIDS.

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friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the discovery.

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For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once. All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.
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ever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducin

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "It acts like a charm." The Piles.—The price \$1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Limiment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

cessful.

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to purchasers.
Caution.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also that of the Agents.

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Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden lane, one door beow Pearl street. New York, and by one Druggist in every

ow Pearl street, New 1918, and own in the Union.
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A CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured effectually in every instance yet known, amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it; it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured, although of years standing, by the use of Dr. Spohn's celebrated remedy.—One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs.

It is so perfectly satisfactory, that the proprietor has given directions for his agents to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and even cured by it. He hopes also that this may secure its great benefits to the distressed sufferers who are laboring under headache.

E. Spohn, M. D., Inventor and Proprietor, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden lane, 1 door below Pearl street, New York.

Street, near manuer lane, a cool of the street, near manuer lane, a cool of the All Editors who will insert the above one year, in a weekly paper, shall be entitled to one dozen the remedy. For sale in Washington by J. L. PEABODY.

may 15-lawly

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F. TAYLOR.

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THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME OF THE NEW-YORK MIRROR was issued on the thirteenth day of June. It contained a Portrait of Charles Sprague, the American Poet, engraved by Parker from a painting by Harding; and a Vignette Titlepage; these will be succeeded by three costly and magnificent Engravings on Steel, by the best Artists, designed and engraved from original paintings for the work. Eichings on Wood, by Adams, Johnson, and others, will also embellish the forthcomic grotume; besides fifty pieces of rare, beautiful, and popular Music, arranged for the Pianoforte, Guitar, Harp, etc.

The new volume will contain articles from the pens of well known and distinguished writers, upon every subject that can prove interesting to the general reader, including original Poetry—Tales and Essays, humorous and pathetick—Critical Notices—Early and choice selections from the best new publications, both American and English—Scientick and Literary Intelligence—Copious notices of Foreign Countries, by Correspondents engaged expressly and exclusively for this Journal—Strictures upon the various productions in the Fine Arts, that are presented for the notice and approbation of the public—Elaborate and beautiful specimens of Art, Engravings, Music, etc.—Notices of the acted Drama and other amusements—Translations from the best new works in other languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc.—and an infinite variety of miscellaneous reading relating to passing events, remarkable individuals, discoveries and improvement in Science, Art, Mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those

ries and improvement in Science, Art, Mechanicks, and a series of original papers from American writers of distinction.

As only a limited number of copies will be issued, those desirous of commencing their subscriptions with the commencement of the sixteenth volume can be supplied, by directing their communications, post paid, to the editors, enclosing the subscription price, five dollars, payable, is all cases, in advance.

The editorial conduct of the new volume will be under the charge of Epres Sargurnt, and will contain, as here-tofore, contributions from Messra. Morris, Fay, Cox, Captain Marryat, Sheridan Knowles, Iman, Willis, and a list of two hundred others, well known to the reading community. In the variety, interest, amusement and instruction of its literary department, and the splendor of its embellishments, the bebuty of its musick, and the elegance of its typography, it is intended to render the new volume, in all respects, equal, if not superior, to its predecessors; and it is universally admitted that no work extant furnishes such valuable equivalents for the trifling amount at which it is afforded per annum, as the Mirror.

In an advertisement like the present, it is not possible to state all our plans for the new volume; and, if it were, it would not be necessary for a journal that is so extensively known, not only throughout the United States and Great Britain, but wherever the English language is spoken. Suffice it to say, that neither pains, labor, talent, industry, nor expense, shall be spared to render it a light, graceful, and agreeable melange of polite, and elegant literature, as well as an ornament to the periodical press of the United States.—intended alike for the perusal of our fair and gentle countrywomen, the secluded student, the man of business, and all of both sexes possessing a particle of taste or refinement—and while its pages never will contain a single word or sentence that would vibrate unpleasantly upon the ear of the most sensitive daughter of Eve, they will be render

The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1
Barclay-street, next door to Broadway. It is elegantly
printed in the extra super-royal quarto form, with brevier, minion, and nonpareil type. It is embellished, once
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the city of New York. Communications, post paid, must
be addressed to the editor. No subscriptions for a less
period than one year. New subscribers may be supplied
from the beginning of the present volume. july 21 CONDITIONS.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS ANGELICA GILBERT & Miss EDWARDS recommence their Boarding School at New Haven on the lat Oct. next.

And to those who are seeking information of Schools at this time, it may be acceptable to learn, that they have been engaged in teaching young ladies more than twelve years, and with the aid of two Assistants carry their pupils through the lower as well as higher branches of English education:—that those who study Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, have here also the advantage of attending the College Lectures on these sciences, at a small additional expense; that the Masters in French and Drawing are those employed by the Faculty. Dancing is taught by a French Lady: Music, vocal and instrumental, by Miss GILBERT. Their establishment accommodates very conveniently about thirty boarders.

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W HEWELL'S HISTORY OF THE INDUC-TIVE SCIENCES, from the earliest to the pre-sent times, 3 volumes octavo, just received from London and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Also, Ures' Mineralogical and Chemical Dictionary; Eaton's Surveying and Engineering, and many other sci-entific works English and American.

NEW NOVEL.—The Woman of the World, by the authoress of Diaz of a Disennuyee, 2 volumes, is just published and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.

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SELECT PROVERBS OF ALL NATIONS, with Notes and Comments; I volume of 280 pages, price 37 cents; containing also the celebrated Sayings and Select Maxins of the Ancients.

Proverts existed before Books.—D'ISRAELI. aug 25 For sale by F. TAYLOR.

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N EW BOOKS.—Ardent Troughton, or The Outward Bound, in 2 vols. Bound, in 2 vols.

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AW LIBRARY for September and Ladies Book for September. Are just received by sept 12 F. TAYLOR. NEW BOOKS-This day received, for sale by F.

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Sharon Turner's third volume of the Sacred History of e World. Price 621-2 cents. Sharon Turner's third wolume of the Sacred History of the World. Price 62 1-2 cents.

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McCullock's Commercial Dictionary, new edition. The Lady's Book for June; The Medical Library for June; The Museum for June, and many other new books inly 11.

NEW BOOKS. "Burton or the Sieges," by the author of "Lafitte the Pirate of the Gulf." Also, 2d part of "Oliver Twist," by Boz.
"Lights and Shadows of Irish Life," by Mrs. S. C

THE MADISONIAN.

From the Democratic Review. FAREWELL TO A RURAL RESIDENCE. BY MRS. L. H. MIGOURNEY,

How beautiful it stands, Behind its elm tree's screen, With pure and Attic cornice crowned, All graceful and serene. Most sweet, yet sad, it is, Upon you scene to gaze, And list its inborn melody,

For there, as many a year
Its varied chart unrolled,
I hid me in those quiet shades,
And called the joys of old.
I called them, and they came,
Where vernal buds appeared,
Or where the vine-clad summer bower
Its temple roof upreared.

The voice of other days,

Or where the o'er arching grove Spread forth its copee green,
While eye-bright and aselepios reared
Their untrained stalks between—
And the squirrel from the bough
Its broken nuts let fall, And the merry, merry little birds, Sang at his festival.

You old forsaken nests,
Returning spring shall cheer,
And thence the unfledged robin send
His greeting wild and clear—
And from you clustering vine,
That wreathes the casement round, The humming bird's unresting wing Send forth a whirring sound— And where alternate springs

The lilac's purple spire,

The lilac's purple spire,

Fast by its snowy sister's side;

Or where, with wings of fire,

The kingly oriole glancing went

Amid the foliage rare,

Shall many a group of children tread—

But mine will not be there.

Fain would I know what forms The mastery here shall keep;
What mother in my nursery fair
Rock her young babes to sleep;
Yet blessings on the hallowed spot,
Though here no more I stray,
And blessings on the stranger babes
Who in those halls shall play. Heaven bless you too, my plants,

And every parent bird,
That here, among the nested boughs,
Above its young hath stirred—
I kiss your trunks, ye ancient trees, That often o'er my head The blossoms of your flowery spring In fragrant showers have shed.

Thou too, of changeful mood, I thank thee sounding stream, That blent thine echo with my thought, Or woke my musing dream-I kneel upon the verdant turf, For sure my thanks are due,

To moss-cup, and to clover-leaf, That gave me draughts of dew. To each perrennial flower, Old tenants of the spot, The broad leafed lily of the vale,

And the meek forget-me-not—
To every daisy's dappled brow,
To every violet blue,
Thanks'—thanks!—may each returning year
Your changeless bloom renew.

Praise to our Father God-Praise to our Father God—
High praise in solemn lay—
Alike for what his hand hath given,
And what it takes away—
And to some other loving heart
May all this beauty be
The dear retreat, the Eden-home,
It long hath been to me Hartford, Conn., June 21, 1838.

THE AMERICAN CADMUS. "In the winter of 1828, a delegation of the Cherokees visited the city of Washington, in

order to make a treaty with the United States, and among them was See-quah-yah, the inven-tor of the Cherokee alphabet. His English name was George Guess; he was a halfblood, but had never, from his own account, spoken a single word of English up to the time of his invention, nor since. Prompted by my proud of his talents, and held him in reverence own curiosity, and urged by several literary friends, I applied to See-quah-yah, through ventions of early times were shrouded in mysthe medium of two interpreters, one a half- tery. See-quah-yah disdained all quackery. blood, Capt. Rogers, and the other a full-blood He did not stop here, but carried his discovechief, whose assumed English name was John Maw, to relate to me, as minutely as possible. the mental operations and all the facts in his discovery. He cheerfully complied with my request, and gave very deliberate and satisfactory answers to every question; and was at the same time careful to know from the interpreters if I distinctly understood his answers. No stoic could have been more grave in his demeanor than was See quah-yah; he pondered, according to the Indian custom, for a considerable time after each question was put, before he made his reply, and often took a whiff of his calumet while reflecting on an million. His great difficulty was at the threshanswer. The details of the examination are too long for the closing paragraph of this lecture; but the substance of it was this: That he, See-quah-yah, was now about sixtyfive years old, but could not precisely say; that in early life he was gay and talkative; and although he never attempted to speak in council but once, yet was often, from the strength of his memory, his easy colloquial powers, and the ready command of his vernacular, story teller of the convivial party.— His reputation for talents of every kind gave him some distinction when he was quite young, so long ago as St. Clair's defeat. In this campaign, or some one that soon followed it, a letter was found on the person of a prisoner, which was wrongly read by him to the Indians. In some of their deliberations on this subject, the question arose among them, whether this case. The only practical mechanics he was mysterious power of the talking leaf, was the gift of the Great Spirit to the white man, or a smiths, who could make a rough tomahawk, discovery of the white man himself? Most of his companions were of the former opinion, white and silversmith, without any instruction, while he as strenuously maintained the latter. This frequently became a subject of contemplation with him afterwards, as well as many other things which he knew, or had heard, that the white man could do; but he never sat down seriously to reflect on the subject, until a swelling on his knee confined him to his to it many chemical experiments of his own, cabin, and which at length made him a cripple for life, by shortening the diseased leg. De-prived of the excitements of war, and the plea-For his drawings he had no model but what sures of the chase, in the long nights of his nature furnished, and he often copied them confinement his mind was again directed to with astonishing faithfulness. His resemthe mystery of the power of speaking by let- blances of the human form, it is true, are ters, the very name of which, of course, was not to be found in his language. From the gave action, and sometimes grace, to his recries of wild beasts, from the talents of the presentation of animals. He had never seen mocking bird, from the voices of his children a camel hair pencil, when he made use of the and companions, he knew that feelings and hair of wild animals for his brushes. Some passions were conveyed by different sounds, of his productions discover a considerable from one intelligent being to another. The practical knowledge of perspective; but he thought struck him to try to ascertain all the could not have formed rules for this. The

wife and children. He found great assistance

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When he thought that he had distinguished all the different sounds in their language, he attempted to use pictorial signs, images of birds and beasts, to convey these sounds to others, or to mark them in his own mind. He soon dropped this method, as difficult or impossible, and tried arbitrary signs, without any regard to appearances, except such as might assist him in recollecting them, and distinguishing them from each other. At first, these signs were very numerous; and when he got so far as to think his invention nearly accom plished, he had about two hundred characters in his Alphabet. By the aid of his daughter who seemed to enter into the genius of his labors, he reduced them, at last, to eighty-six. the number he now uses. He then set to work to make these characters more comely to the eye, and succeeded. As yet he had not the knowledge of the pen as an instrument, but made his characters on a piece of bark. with a knife or nail. At this time he sent to the Indian agent, or some trader in the nation for paper and pen. His ink was easily made from some of the bark of the forest trees whose coloring properties he had previously known; and after seeing the construction of the pen, he soon learned to make one; but at first he made it without a slit; this inconvenience was, however, quickly removed by his sagacity. His next difficulty was to make his invention known to his countrymen; for by this time he had become so abstracted from his tribe and their usual pursuits, that he was viewed with an eye of suspicion. His former companions passed his wigwam without entering it, and mentioned his name as one who was practising improper spells, for notoriety or mischievous purposes; and he seems to think that he should have been hardly dealt with, if his docile and unambitious disposition had not been so generally acknowledged by his tribe. At length he summoned some o the most distinguished of his nation, in order to make his communication to them—and after giving them the best explanation of his discovery that he could, stripping it of all supernatural influence, he proceeded to demonstrate to them, in good earnest, that he had made a discovery. His daughter, who was now his only pupil, was ordered to go out of hearing, while he requested his friends to name a word or sentiment, which he put down, and then she was called in and read it to them; then the father retired, and the daughter wrote; the Indians were wonderstruck, but not entirely satisfied. See-quahyah then proposed that the tribe should select several youths from among their brightest young men, that he might communicate the mystery to them. This was at length agreed to, although there were some lurking suspicions of necromancy in the whole business. John Maw, (his Indian name I have forgotten,) a full-blood, with several others, were selected for this purpose. The tribe watched the youths for several months with anxiety; and when they offered themselves for examination, the feelings of all were wrought up to the highest pitch. The youths were separated from their master, and from each other, and watched with great care. The uninitiated directed what the master and pupil should write to each other, and these tests were varied in such a manner, as not only to destroy their infidelity, but most firmly to fix their faith. The Indians, on this, ordered a great feast, and made See-quah-yah conspicuous at it.— How nearly is man alike in every age! Pythagoras did the same on the discovery of an important principle in geometry. See-quah-yah becume at once schoolmaster, professor, philosopher, and a chief. His countrymen were as one favored by the Great Spirit. The inries to numbers. He of course knew nothing

man letters in the science. The Cherokees had mental numerals to one hundred, and had words for all numbers up to that; but they had no signs or characters to assist them in enumerating, adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing. He reflected upon this until he had created their elementary principle in his mind; but he was at first obliged to make words to express his meaning, and then signs to explain it. By this process he soon had a clear conception of numbers up to a old, to fix the powers of his signs according to their places. When this was overcome, his next step was in adding to his different numbers in order to put down the fraction of the decimal, and give the whole number to his next place. But when I knew him, he had overcome all these difficulties, and was quite a ready arithmetician in the fundamental rules. This was the result of my interview; and I can safely say, that I have seldom met a man of more shrewdness than See-quah-vah. He adhered to all the customs of his country; and when his associate chiefs on the mission assumed our costume, he was dressed in all respects like an Indian. See-quah-yah is a man of diversified talents; he passes from metaphysical and philosophical investigation to mechanical occupations, with the greatest acquainted with, were a few bungling blackor tinker the lock of a rifle; yet he become a and made spurs and silver, spoons with neatness and skill, to the great admiration of people of the Cherokee nation. See-quah-vah has also a great taste for painting. He mixes his colors with skill, taking all the art and science of his tribe upon the subject, he added and some of them were very successful, and sounds in the Cherokee language. His own painters in the early ages were many years ear was not remarkably discriminating, and coming to a knowledge of this part of their he called to his aid the more acute ears of his art; and even now they are more successful

of the Arabic digits, nor of the power of Ro-

in the art than perfect in the rules of it. The manners of the American Cadmus are the most easy, and his habits those of the most assi-duous scholar, and his disposition is more lively than that of any Indian I ever saw. He understood and felt the advantages the white man had long enjoyed, of having the accumu-lations of every branch of knowledge, from generation to generation, by means of written language, while the red man could only commit his thoughts to uncertain tradition. He reasoned correctly, when he urged this to his friends as the cause why the red man had made so few advances in knowledge in comparison with us; and to remedy this was one of his great aims, and one which he has accomplished beyond that of any other man living, or perhaps any other who ever existed in a rude state of

It perhaps may not be known that the government of the United States had a fount of types cast for his alphabet; and that a newspaper, printed partly in the Cherokee lan-guage, and partly in the English, has been established at New Echota, and is characte-rized by decency and good sense; and thus many of the Cherokees are able to read both languages. After putting these remarks to paper, I had the pleasure of seeing the head chief of the Cherokees, who confirmed the statement of See-quah-yah, and added, that he was an Indian of the strictest veracity and sobriety. The western wilderness is not only to blossom like the rose, but there man has started up, and proved that he has not degenerated since the primitive days of Cecrops, and the romantic ages of wonderful effort and godlike renown.

The Teeth—an important discovery—Waldie's Philadelphia Magazine notices a discovery of no little importance to such as are troubled with bad teeth. He says :

"Some time since, Dr. Caldwell, now a practising dentist at No. 68, South Sixth street, had a favorite horse which had become incapable of eating his oats, and on investiga-tion a carious tooth indicated the difficulty to result probably from toothache. Extraction was the remedy of course; the poor horse was tripped up by tying his feet together as custom prescribes, his gum was lanced as we poor humanities have too often witnessed. and a pair of pincers were applied, as we have often experienced; even a mallet and chisel failed of their effect. The tooth was intractable; no effort would withdraw it from its socket. The gum tumefied, and on examining it carefully, the doctor perceived a ligament at the neck of the tooth, and without much thinking of the effect, he cut it; the tooth immediately fell out, or was extracted with a slight effort of the thumb and finger.

"This led the operator to reflection, and the hint was obtained which confers upon suffering humanity a benefit, which may be esteemed by the sufferer second only to the discovery of Jenner, on the circulation of the blood! Subsequently experiments have fully proved that the human teeth are also retained so powerfully in their sockets by a ligament and it is the breaking of this which requires so much manual force; and this, when cut, which gives not so much pain as lancing the gums, loosens the tooth, and it may immediately be extracted without pain with the fingers! A physician of our acquaintance, whose name we are at liberty to mention, if requested, has had the operation of extracting a large molar treble-fanged tooth in this way without pain, and so gratified was he by the fact, that he investigated the anatomy of the parts, and extracted all the teeth of a dead subject in the same way, and with no more difficulty than above related. He is a witness not to be impeached, who, with many others have already been benefitted by this great anatomi-

Ornithology Enriched and Illustrated.—The American Museum has within these few days been improved by the addition of a very large and splendid mahogany case, containing a rare, costly and magnificent array of the feathered tribe, gathered

Where e'er earth extends or oceans roll.

and preserved with a correct ornithological skill and taste, blending all the truly graceful attitudes of these warblers of the air and inhabitants of the these warbiers of the air and inhabitants of the wilds. Here are seen the exquisitely beautiful Rifleman from New South Wales, the splendid Rolla from Africa, the proud and stately Golden Pheasant from China, the luxuriously plumed Bird of Paradise, the English Pheasant, with hosts of others too tedious to mention, down to the pretty tiny humming bird, all with eyes bright and piercing as the ming bird, all with eyes bright and piercing as the sun's rays, and plumage shooting forth dazzling colors of blue and gold, emerald and purple, saffron and sapphire, in a word, radiant and glowing with the gorgeous hues of the iris, and grouped with the most singular taste and consummate judgment.—Bird stuffing and preserving of cats, and id esto genus omni, have been familiar to our eyes from boyhood, but we assure our readers that such horrible jobs convey not the slightest idea of the perfection to which the art has attained in the hands of the untiring industrious naturalist and curator of this the untiring industrious naturalist and curator of this collection, Mr. James G. Bell, a collection to which a more than common interest is attached; from the greater number of choice birds being brought under greater number of choice birds being brought under our view, from the very great rareness of many, and from the artist having surpassed all his former efforts. We have, with feelings of delight, viewed many of Mr. Bell's works of art, all meriting the high eulogiums they have received from us, but none have pleased us so much as these, an aviary fit for a Temple of Solomon, and which we are atraid will shortly be taken away from us by the Effendi of the enlightened and liberal Pacha of Egypt, Mehemet Ali, who has already purchased largely of Mr. Bell, or by some other potentate of Europe. Certainly such a collection deserves a place in the richest cabinet of curiosities or arts belonging to any one of the cognoscenti, and will tend to elevate Yankee talent, genius and taste, wherever they go.—
N. Y. Evening Star.

Fires in London in 1838.-More conflagrations Fires in London in 1838.—More conflagrations have occurred in the metropolis and its precincts this year, than in any other on record. The following is taken from the reports in the possession of the London Fire Establishment. In the year 1836, 654 fires took place; in 1837, 716; and in the present year—January, 84; February, 65; March, 65; April, 52; May, 57; June, 60; July, 48; and in August, 37; amount, in the whole, 468. In February and March, nine persons fell victims to the flames.

A Good Hit .- A capital anecdote was related to us A Good Hit.—A capital anecdote was related to us yesterday. One of our Cincinnati belles, a beauty of the first water, was recently at Saratoga, and attracted much attention. Among strangers there was considerable speculation about the fair lady's identity, &c. A new comer, one day, observing the number of dandys dangling about her, and followed on her wake, inquired who she was. 'That is the Great Western' 'Is it? I presumed as much, from the type of fair, she has it tow'. Cin News. the number of flats she has in tow.'- Cin. No

Complimentary.-The Schenectady Democrat (Loco Foco) refuses to publish the proceedings of a Conservative meeting, they being, as he says, "Spies, Tories and Swiss." All who will not kneel at the footstool of the little Magician must expect such epithets. Choose, therefore, between the collar and proscription.-N. Y. Eve. Star.

A New Almanac .- Bend the third and first fingers of the left hand—and commencing with March at the thumb, count on—the bent fingers will indicate the months which contains only 30 days. No mis-

Power of Steam.—A gentleman left August 16th in the Great Western, rambled over England and Ireland and returned in the same ship; having tra-